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#395

Ohlidal, Vlastislav

CHLILAL, Vlastislav; STASTNY, Milan

Process Intensification in the glue and gelatin production.  
Kozarstvi 14 no.10-286-288 O '64.

1. Zavody Antonina Zapotockeho National Enterprise, Vladislav.

6/15/2000

Olej, J., Rosiñer, S. Improvement of Moutan Wax. *Uzialechtemia wosku*.  
"Przemysł Chemiczny", No. 10, 1953, pp. 498-503, 6 figs. 3 tabs.

Survey of the trends of research in synthetic waxes in connection with the demands of Polish industry and the results of transforming Polish moutan wax into hard waxes. The stages of treatment are: (1) second extraction of wax with organic solvents in order to reduce the content of resins to approx. 15%; 2) refinement through oxidation; (3) further esterification of acid waxes obtained during refinement. There is also a description of the properties and possibilities of industrial application of the various grades.

OHNESORG, K.

Railroad or bus? p. 326, ZELEZNICE (Ministerstvo dopravy) Praha,  
Vol. 4, No. 12, Dec. 1954

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,  
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

OHNUTEK, Vaclav, dr.

Punched cards in the production control, Pod org 17 no.7:  
321-324 Jl '63.

1. Elektrotechnicke zavody Julia Fucika, Brno.

CHONE, R.

Sterilization of small discharges of drinking water; an accomplishment of  
Czechoslovakia. p. 138.  
An improved computation of plank piles, free or rigidly fixed in the  
upper part. II. p. 139.

HIDROTHENICA. (Asociatia Stiinifica a Inginerilor si Tehnicienilor din  
Romania). Bucuresti, Rumania, Vol. 4, no. 4, 1959.

Sept.  
Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, no. 9./1959.

Uncl.

35094

S/185/62/U07/001/002/01  
D299/D302

24.6410

AUTHORS: Barchuk, I.F., Byelykh, N.V., Holyskin, V.Y., and  
Ohorodnyk, A.F.

TITLE: Magnetic spectrometer with nonhomogeneous field

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyj fizichnyj zhurnal, v. 7, no. 1, 1962,  
15 - 20

TEXT: A spectrometer with nonhomogeneous axially-symmetric field is described which can be used both as a Compton  $\gamma$ -spectrometer and as a  $\beta$ -spectrometer. The instrument has greater resolving power than spectrometers using a homogeneous field; it has also the advantage of using a single field for both the collimation and focusing of electrons; this facilitates considerably the design and operation of the instrument. The spectrometer incorporates a U-shaped magnet (made of Steel-3), a vacuum chamber (in the form of a brass cylinder of diameter 600 mm and height 136 mm), and 3 counters. In order to check the operation of the instrument and to obtain its spectral characteristics, test measurements were conducted of the spectra of con-

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D299/D302

Magnetic spectrometer with ...

version electrons during the decay of Cs<sup>137</sup> and of  $\gamma$ -rays of Co<sup>60</sup>. With an angle of incidence of 30°, a resolution of 0.5 % was obtained for the Cs<sup>137</sup>-line (660 kev); it is recommended using only external electron-orbits when measuring  $\beta$ -preparations. The resolution for the Co<sup>60</sup>-line was 1 %. Further, the electron orbits and the resolving power of the instrument are calculated. The calculations involve several approximate formulas. The spectrometer was built by the authors and is designed for studying  $\gamma$ -ray spectra, emitted by nuclei on capture of thermal neutrons in the reactor VVR-M. There are 5 figures and 7 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: L.M. Banger, C.S. Cook, Rev. Sci., Instr., 19, 257, 1948; F.M. Beiduk, E.J. Konopinski, Rev. Sci. Instr., 19, 504, 1948; E. Persico, C. Geofrion, Rev. Sci. Instr., 21, 945, 1950.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut fizyky AN URSR (Institute of Physics of the AS UkrRSR), Kyyiv

SUBMITTED: March 14, 1961

Card 2/2

X

OHORODNYK, S.V.

[Today and tomorrow of our town; Vinnitsa in the seven year  
plan] S'ohodni i zavtra nashoho mista; Vinnytsia v semiri-  
chetsi. Vinnytsia, Vinnyts'ka obl. kryzhkovo-hazetna vyd-vo,  
1960. 39 p. (MIRA 15:8)  
(Vinnitsa—Economic conditions)

BRIX, M.; ZILAVY, S.; OHRADKA, B.; CHYLO, E.

Prevention of postoperative disorders in water and electrolyte metabolism. Bratisl. Lek. Listy 44 no.7:397-403 '64.

1. I. chirurgicka klinika Lek. fak. Univerzity Komenskeho v Bratislave (veduci prof. MUDr. K. Carsky).

CHORVATH, V.; MORAVEC, R.; BABALA, J.; OLEKNA, B.

On the diagnosis and surgical treatment of hypertension ve chromaffin  
adrenal gland tumors and paragangliomas. Cas. lek. et ... 104 no. 16  
20-25 8 Ja '65

1. L. chirurgicka klinika Lekarske fakulty University Komanskeho  
v Bratislave (prednosta - prof. dr. K. Garasky); Ustav patolo-  
gickej anatomie lekarske fakulty University Komanskeho v Bratislave  
(prednosta - doc. dr. M. Brozman, DrSc.).

OHRI, Drini, dr.

An important measure of the administration and enforcement of  
public health. Shendet, pop. 1;1-3 '64.

1. Zv. Minister i Shendetesise.

CHRI, E,

"Effect of mineral fertilizers on the production of maize."

PER RUJQESNI SOCIALISTE., Tirane, Albania., Vol. 13, No. 4, Apr. 1959

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OHRYZKA-WLODARSKA, Czeslawa

Failures of establishing a textile industry in the Brzeziny  
District. Przegl wlokiem 16 no.10:545-549 0 '62.

1. Państwowe Archiwum, Lodz.

OHRZANOWSKI, Jan; KULAKSKA, Irena; STEMPIEN, Ryszard; WOJCIECHOWSKI, Leszek

Serological studies on Q fever among wool industry workers. Przegl.  
epidem. 14 no.4:411-416 '60.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych A.M. w Lodzi Kierownik: doc. dr med.  
J.Chrzanowski i ze Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej m. Lodzi  
Dyrektor: dr J.Zanski.  
(Q FEVER epidemic) (WOOL microbiol)

GITSUKA, M.

On boundary cluster sets of functions analytic in the unit circle. In English.  
p. 317.

REVUE DE MATHÉMATIQUES PURÉS ET APPLIQUÉES. JOURNAL OF PURE AND APPLIED  
MATHEMATICS. (Academia Republicii Populare Romine) Bucuresti. Rumania,  
Vol. 2, 1957.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 9, no. 1, January 1960.

Uncl.

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Transitory afebrile pulmonary infiltrations without hematic changes.  
Izv. med. inst., Sofia 1 no. 6-7:106-128 1952. (CIML 24:2)

OLEDZKI, Michal

"Cahier de l'Institut de Science Economique Appliquée, Reviewed by  
Michał Oledzki. Praça Grunwaldzka 5 [i.e., 4] no. 6:85-86 Je '62.

OIERIU, S

Country : RUMANIA G  
Category : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry  
Jds. Jour : Ref Zhar - Chim., No 5, 1959, No. 15357  
Author : Oieriu, S.; Voinescu, M.; Wexler, B.; Glotter, E.  
Institut. :  
Title : Synthesis of Some Asymmetrically Substituted  
Thioureas with Potential Tuberculostatic Activity. Report I  
Orig. Pub. : Studii si cercetari chim., 1958, 6, No 1,  
155-160  
Abstract : With the purpose of investigating the tubercu-  
lostatic activity (TA),  $4\text{-ROC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NHCSNHCH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$  (I) (where  $\textcircled{a}$  R =  $\text{CH}_3$ ,  $\textcircled{b}$   $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ ,  $\textcircled{c}$   $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2$ ,  
 $\textcircled{d}$   $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7$ ,  $\textcircled{e}$   $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9$ ,  $\textcircled{f}$  iso- $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9$ ,  $\textcircled{g}$   $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{17}$ ), and  $4\text{-C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NHCSNHR}$  (II) (where R = 3,4-dimethyl-  
isoxazolyl-2) were synthesized. Synthesis of I  
is accomplished by boiling  $4\text{-ROC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NH}_2$  (III)  
with  $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{NCS}$  (IV) in  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ . I, quanti-  
ties of original III, IV in g. and  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  in ml.

Card:

1/3

G

Country :  
Category :

Abs. Jour : Ref Znur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15357

Author :  
Institut. :  
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract cont'd. : yield of I in %, m.p. of I in °C. (from alco-  
hol) are given: @ 5, 7, 5, 77, 78; @ 26, 14,  
100, 80, 97; @ 20, 10, 70, 54, 74 (from aqueous  
alcohol); @ 15, 8.7, 50, 60, 68; @ 6.5, 3.9,  
23, 40, 84-85; @ 9, 5.2, 30, 55.5, 105-106;  
@ 3, 1.5, 10, 70, 86-87. Analogously, from 7 g.  
of  $4-C_2H_5OC_6H_4NCS$  and 7.3 g. of 3,4-dimethyl-  
5-aminoisoxazol in 7 ml. of  $CH_3OH$ , II is ob-  
tained, yield 40%, m.p. 171-172° (from alco-  
hol). Th (in relation to strains  $H_{37}^{Rv}$  and H.

2/3

G

Country :  
Category :  
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15357  
Author :  
Institut. :  
Title :  
  
Orig. Pub. :  
Abstract cont'd. : Ratti) changes within dilutions of 1:180,000 and 1:1,800,000. TA of II develops in a dilution of 1:10,000,000.--- V. Skorodumov  
  
Card: 3/3

OIFERAKH, M.I.

Data on classification of tuberculosis; information on activities of the commission on classification of tuberculosis, Prbl. tuberk., Moscow No.6350-58 Nov-Dec. 1953. (CIAZL 25:5)

1. Professor, Chairman of Tuberculosis Classification Commission.

EYLART, Yan Gansovich [Eilart, J.]; YIGE, Ayno Khnugovna [Yige, A.];  
KULISEOVA, M [translator]; POSTNOVA, V., red.

[Viidumägi, a preserve of rare plants. Translated from the  
Estonian] Viidumiagi - zapovednik redkikh rastenii. Tallin,  
Eesti Raamat, 1965. 38 p.  
(MIRA 18:11)

KOSTREV, L.B., inzh.; OIKS, G.N., prof.

Gas liberation during the solidification of 18-ton ingots. Izv.  
vys.naucheb.zav.; chern.met. 2 no.9:61-72 S '59. (MIRA 13:4)

I. Moskovskiy institut stali. Rekomendovano kafedroy metallurgii  
stali Moskovskogo instituta stali.  
(Steel ingots) (Gases in metals)

BARANOV, I.A.; OIKS, G.N.; ANSELES, I.I. [Ansheles, I.I.]

Efficiency of the treatment of liquid steel in vacuum. Analele  
metalurgie 16 no. 4, 55-63 O-D '62,

OLES, G.N., prof. d-r na tekhn. nauki; RASHEV, Ts., inzh.

Problems of the development of converter production in the  
Kremikovtsi Metallurgic Combinat. Min delo 18 no.1:25-31 Ja '63.

OILCS, G.

"On Poland's prospective water economy." p. 413

HIDROLOGIAI KÖZLÖNY, HYDROLOGICAL JOURNAL. (Magyar Hidrologiai Társaság)  
Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 38, No. 6, Dec. 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEA) LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1959.  
Uncl.

INDRO, N.

A method of distinguishing charged particles with semiconductor  
detectors. Bul so Young 7 No.1/2:19 F-Ap '62.

1. Institut "Ruder Boskovic," Zagreb.

CIPINSKA-WARZECHOWA, K.

CIPINSKA-WARZECHOWA, K. List of scientific papers of Professor E. Stenz.  
In English. p. 205. Vol. 4, no. 4, 1956. Warszawa, Poland  
Acta Geophysica Polonica

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4—April 1957

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"RFT4E67 radio receiver with short, standard, and long, wave lengths."

p. 19 (Radio i Televiziia) Vol. 6, no. 12, 1957  
Sofia, Bulgaria

SU: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,  
April 1958

OISZEWSKI, Jakub, mgr inż.

Twelfth General Meeting of Delegates of the Association  
of Mining Engineers and Technicians. Wiadom gorn 15  
no.5s176-177 Mys'64.

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Professor Mikołaj Czyżewski and his didactic and scientific activities. p. 309.

ARCHIWUM GORNICTWA I HUTNICTWA, Vol. 3, No. 3, 1955

(Polska Akademia Nauk. Komitet Gornictwa i Komitet Hutnictwa) Warszawa

SOURCE: East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 1 Jan. 1956

OISZEWSKI S.

OISZEWSKI S.

On the free-electron theory of absorption spectra of some linear conjugated systems.

p. 211. (Acta Physica Polonica) Vol. 16, no. 3, 1957, Warszawa, Poland

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

CUREA, I.; MIHAILESCU, Dtr.; TORO, E.; CUREA, O., prof.; BERCEI, E.; GHIREGA, O.; JURA, C., conf.; OHANOVICI, N.; SINITEANU, D., asist.; LAMOTH, P., conf.; POLICEC, A., asist.; MARIENUT, U., asist.; STURZ, I.; OITA, V.; BAEA, R.; MUNTEANU, A.; SCHIFF, A., asist.

Total solar eclipse of February 15, 1961. Studii astronom seismol 7  
no. 2:247-258 '62.

1. Membru al Comitetului de redactie, "Studii si cercetari de astronomie si seismologie" (for I. Curea). 2. Studenti la Institutul Pedagogic Timisoara (for Bercei and Ghirega).

OITEAN, Mircea  
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: -not given-

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Comunicarile Academiei Republicii Populare Romine, Vol XI,  
No 11, 1961, pp 1329-1332.

Data: "Contribution to the Knowledge of the Diatoms of the Banat. I. Do-  
gnecea and Anina."

OJA, A.

A documentary film about our cultivated pastures. p. 46

SOTSILIKTLIK POLLUMJANDUS. POLLUMJANDUS MINISTERIUM.  
Tallin, Hungary. No. 1, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (ERAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 11  
November 1959.

Uncl.

OJALSKOWRONSKA, Maria

Case of cerebellar cyst of neoplastic origin. Neur. Ac. polska  
8 no.1:29-40 Jan-Feb '58.

1. X Zakladu K. i topatologii Ukladu Nerwowego Polskiej Akademii Nauk;  
Kierownik: prof. dr A. Opalski.  
(CEREBELLUM, neopl.  
angioma, histopathol. (Pol))  
(ANGIOMA, pathol.  
histopathol. of cerebellar angioma (Pol))

OJAK, Maria, st. asystent

Retrograde changes in glioma multiforme, Rozprawy nauk med., 5 no.2:  
5-35 '60.

1. Z Zakladu Neuropatologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Warszawie Kierownik:  
prof. dr med. Adam Opalski (Przedstawili prof. dr med. Janina Dabrowska,  
prof. dr med. Adam Kunicki)

(GLIOBLASTOMA MULTIFORME pathol)

GROMEK, Andrzej; OJAK, Maria

Studies on the mechanism of the protective action of electric current in histamine shock in guinea pigs. I. Morpho-chemical studies on the activity of acetylcholinesterase in the brain of guinea pigs. Acta physiol. Pol. 13 no.1:157-166 '62.

1. Z Zakladu Patologii Doswiadczonej PAN Kierownik Zakladu: prof. dr L. Paszkiewicz.

(CHOLINESTERASE metab) (BRAIN metab)  
(ELECTRICITY) (HISTAMINE toxicol)  
(SHOCK exper)

OJAK, Maria

Changes in Ammon's cortex in radiation sickness in a rat.  
(Preliminary communication). Pat. Pol. 15 no. 2c237-245 Ap-Je  
'64

1. Z Pracowni Patomorfologii Zakładu Patologii Doswiadczeniowej  
Polskiej Akademii Nauk (Kierownik Zakładu prof. dr. med.  
Z. Ruzyczewski; Kierownik Pracowni doc. dr. med. T. Bankowski).

OZAK,Maria

Nucleic acids and acid phosphatases in nerve cells of the brain  
in acute radiation sickness in the rat, Pat. Pol. 15 no.4:  
561-571 C-D '64

1. Z Zakładu Patologii Współdziałańj Polskiej Akademii  
Nauk (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. Z. Ruszczewski) i z  
Pracowni Patomorfologii (Kierownik: doc. dr. med. Z. Bankowski).

OJAK, Włodzimierz, mgr inż.

Harmful effects of mechanical vibrations with acoustic frequencies upon the human organism and ways of preventing them on ships. Bud. okretowe Warszawa 7 no.10:346-348 0 '62.

1. Centralne Biuro Konstrukcji Okretowych Nr 1, Gdańsk.

OJASTE, Kalju; REIER, Alfred; MENS, Kaisa; ARUKAEVU, M., red.

[Crystallography, mineralogy, petrology] Kristallograafia, mineraloogia, petrograafia. Tallinn, Eesti Riiklik Kirjastus, 1984. 462 p. [In Estonian]  
(MIRA 18:1)

OJASTE, K.

[Significance of geological processes and phenomena  
in engineering geology] Geoloogiliste protsesside ja  
nähtuste osatähtaev ehitusgeoloogias. Tallinn, Tallinna  
Politehniline In-t, 1985. 79 p. [In Estonian]  
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OJAVESKI, K.

Use of herbicides on flax fields. p. 260.

SOTSIALISTLIK POLLUMAJANDUS. (Pollandmajanduse Ministeerium)  
Tallinn, Estonia. Vol. 13, no. 6, June 1958.

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Uncl.

OJFERBACH, M.I.

Differential diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis, Drv. heil, 92 no.16:  
518-529 22 Apr 1951.  
(CIML 24:5)

1. Reprinted from Sovetskaya meditsina, No. 6, 1950.

YUGOSLAVIA

PESIC, Dr V., and Drs B. DJKIC, J. DJORDJEVIC, L. AOSMAC, and S. BLAGOJEVIC, "Dedinje" Special Children's Hospital for Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases (Specijalna Decja Bolnica za Tuberkulozu i Bolesti Pluca "Dedinje"), Central Anti-tuberculosis Dispensary (Centralni Antituberku-lozni Dispanzer), Belgrade.

"Epidemiological Analysis of Tuberculosis in an Elementary School in the Vicinity of Belgrade."

Belgrade, Glasnik Zavoda za Zdravstvenu Zastitu NR Srbije, Vol 11, Nos 3-4, 1962, pp 23-28.

Abstract: Authors' Serbo-Croatian summary modified. The tuberculin index was 46 percent among 799 schoolchildren 7 to 10 years old in Ripanj. Eighteen cases of tuberculosis were discovered. Pupils who did not react to the tuberculin after a second testing were vaccinated. Testing six months later showed that tuberculin allergy had been established in 86.9 percent of those vaccinated.  
1/1/Tables, charts, no references.

PESIC,V.dr; DORDEVIC,J.dr.; NIKOLIC,M.dr.; MAKSIMOVIC,V.dr.; ARMACKI,Z.dr.;  
OJKIC,B.dr.; BAJIC,R.dr.; POROBIC,V.dr.; SAVIC,N.dr.

Use of hormonal therapy in the treatment of primary tuberculosis  
in children. Med.glas, 17 no.8:303-307 Ag-8'63

1.Specijalna dečja bolnica za tuberkulozu i bolesti pluća  
"Đedinje", Beograd; upravnik: dr. J.Dorđević.

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PESIC, V.; NIKOLIC, M.; OJAJIC, B.; BAJIC, R.

late elimination of Koch's bacillus in children with primary  
tuberculosis. Tuberkuloma 16 no.1:38-44 Ja-F '64.

I. Specijalna decja bolnica za tuberkulozu i bolesti pluca  
"Dedinje", Beograd (Upravnik: dr. J. Djordjevic).

DORDEVIC, Jovan; OJKIC, Borislav

Erythema nodosum in tuberculous children. Tuberkuloza 15 no.1:  
76-82 Ja-Mr '63.

1. Specijalna decja bolnica sa tuberkulozom i bolesti pluca  
"Dedinje", Beograd - Upravnik: dr J. Djordjevic.  
(TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDHOOD)  
(ERYTHEMA NODOSUM) (STATISTICS)

PESIC, Vladimir; ANTIC, Nikola; OJKIC, Borislav; ARMACKI, Zorica

Bronchiectasis in children. (Analysis of bronchographic findings).  
Med. pregl. 17 no.9:467-474 '64

1. Specijalna decja bolnica za tuberkulozu i bolesti pluca  
"Dedinje", Beograd (Upravnik: dr. Jovan Djordjevic);  
Gradska bolnica za grudobolne, "Bezanijska Kosa", Beograd  
(Upravnik: prim. dr. Ljubisa Ilic).

URZANOWSKI, J.; KLOS, S.

"Shortcomings of Vocational Vocabulary." p. 24, (PRZEMYSŁ DRZEWNY, Vol. 5,  
No. 10, Oct. 1954, Warszawa, Poland.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Acquisitions, (EAL), LC,  
Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

GRZELINSKI, J.; KLEB, S.

Scientific-technical conference on the subject: "Problems of Irradiating Sewed Materials." p. 25, (PRACEJSL RADZIENI, Vol. 5, No. 10, Oct. 1954, Warsaw, Poland.)

SO: Monthly List of Best European Acquisitions, (EML), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1956, incl.

OJRNAWSKI, J.; KLOS, S.

Chipless sawing of lumber., p. 27., (PRZEMYSŁ DRZEŻNY, Vol. 5, No. 10, Oct. 1954,  
Warszawa, Poland.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EUAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May  
1955, Uncl.

OJRZANOWSKI, S.

"Importance of Standardization of Technical Articles for the National Economy," P. 334. (WIADOMOSCI, Vol. 22, No. 6, June 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO; Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4,  
No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

KRUDYSZ, Jan; BARON, Adam; OJERZYNSKI, Zdzislaw; WAWRZKIEWICZ, Marian

Serological examinations of the aqueous fluid in pregnant rabbits.  
Ginek. Pol. 36 no.8:921-922 Ag '65.

1. Z I Kliniki Położnictwa i Chorób Kobiecych Akademii Medycznej  
we Wrocławiu (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. K. Nowosad) i z Kliniki  
Ocznej Akademii Medycznej we Wrocławiu (Kierownik: prof. dr. med.  
W. J. Kapuscinski).

OJSTREZ, Milos, ing.

Transmissor, hertzian-wave frequency-modulation apparatus,  
Telekomunikacije 9 no.3:40-43 Jl '60. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Tvorница IEV, Ljubljana  
(Yugoslavia--Telecommunication)

[CZECHOSLOVAKIA]

E. KUHN, M. OJTECHOVSKY and E. HORACKOVA, Institute for Research in Human Nutrition (Ustav pro vyzkum vyzivy lidu,) Prague.

"Alpha-Benzoyl-Triethylamine, a New Anorectically Effective Compound."

Prague, Activitas Nervosa Superior, Vol 5, No 2, May 63; pp 167-168.

Abstract: Report on preliminary tests in 16 volunteers. Fifty mg. of the new drug has same effect as 25 mg. phenmetrazine but side effects are less. It seems also to increase motor and sensory alertness in various tests. Graph, 5 Western and 2 Czech references.

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OJTOZY, Kristofne; ZUKAL, Endre

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155-159 My '63.

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Ojtozy). 2. Orszagos Husipari Kutato Intezet (for Zukal).

OKA, N.

Development of automobile transportation in Yugoslavia  
and its prospects. XI. p. 1495. Vol. 9, No. 9, 1954.  
TEHNIKA. Beograd, Yugoslavia.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEL) Library  
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What are the needs and possibilities for domestic  
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facilities? p. 1510. Vol. 9, No. 9, 1954. TEHNika.  
Beograd, Yugoslavia.

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OKA, N.

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the problem of kinds of motors and fuels used. p. 1149

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80c MEAL, Vol 5, No. 7, July 1956

AFGAN, Naim, inz., saradnik (Beograd, Vjekoslava Kovaca 8);  
OKA, Simeon, inz., saradnik

Calibration of chokes in air cycles. Tehnika Jug 19 no.3:  
Suppl: Masinstvo 13 no.3:483-486 Mr '64.

I. "Boris Kidric" Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Belgrade-Vinca.

I/0001/64/000/003/0483/0486

ACCESSION NR: AP4017960

AUTHOR: Afgan, Maim (Engineer); Oka, Simeon (Engineer)

TITLE: Calibration of an orifice meter in an air circuit

SOURCE: Tehnika, no. 3, 1964, 463-486

TOPIC TAGS: calibration, standard orifice meter, flow measurement, orifice meter, orifice meter calibration, open air circuit, flow range

ABSTRACT: The article gives a method of calibration to within 1% of a standard orifice meter in an open air circuit in the flow range of 0.1-1.4 kg/sec. The real flow was calculated by measuring local velocities with Pitot tubes and integrating with respect to the profile of the points of measurement. These values were taken then compared to the values measured on a standard orifice. The results of the measurement and analysis of error are given in diagrams as the dependence of the real flow on the calculated flow for a standard orifice. Three orifices with diameters of 50, 70 and 100 mm were calibrated in order to cover the whole flow range with the desired percentage of error. Calculation showed that where an orifice of a single diameter was used, the absolute error of measurement was constant, which means that the relative error decreased as flow

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ACCESSION NR: AP4017960

increased. The regions of probable relative error of less than 1% in measuring the real flow G coincided for all three orifices. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 7 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut za nuklearne nauke "Boris Kidric," Belgrade-Vinca  
(Institute for Nuclear Sciences)

SUBMITTED: 08Sep63

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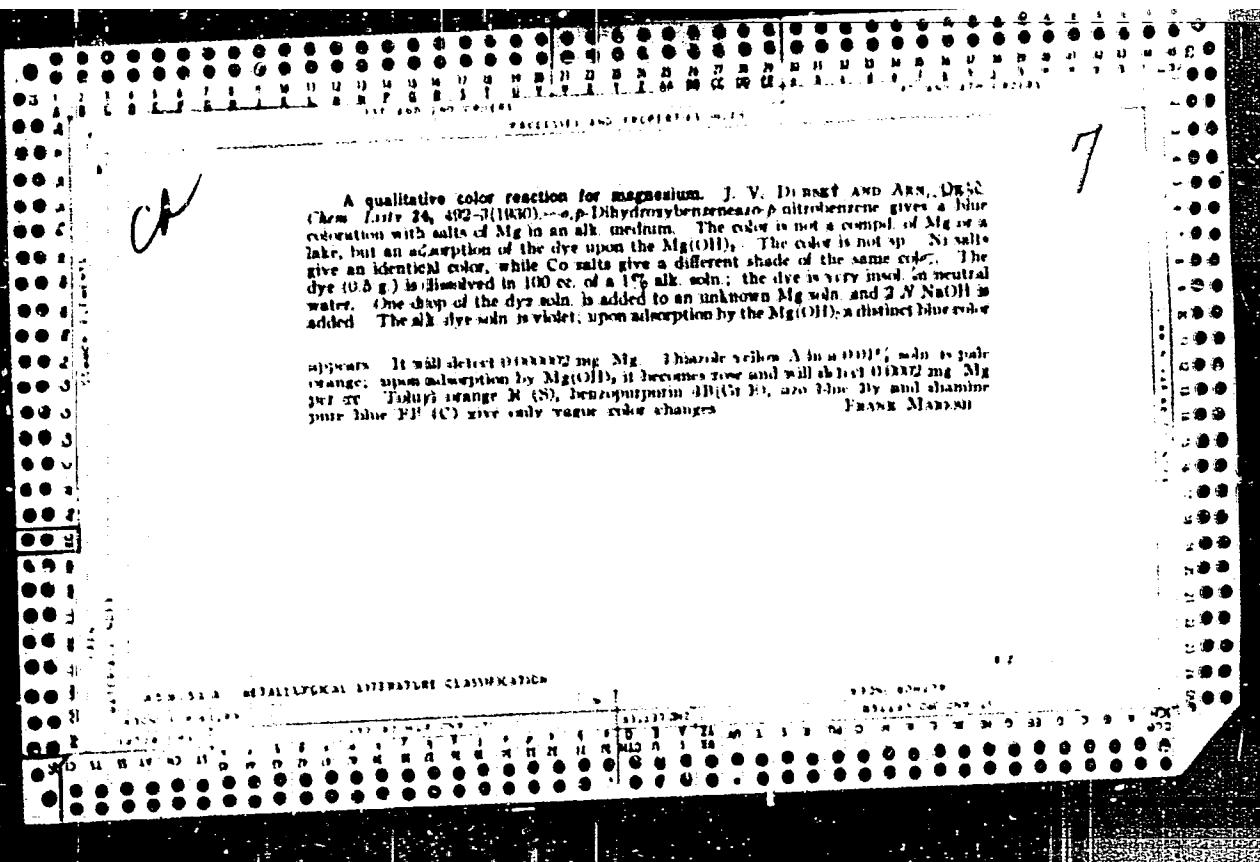
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OTHER: 002

SUB CODE: PH, AI

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2/2



The copper salts of quinolonic acid. J. V. DUBART AND A. ORAC. *Colloid Case Studies. Chem. Comm.* 3, 460-79 (1931).—The 2 carbonyl groups of quinoline acid have different properties because of the basic N adjacent to the one. The normal Cu salt heated with  $HNO_3$  (d. 1.2) loses half of the Cu, while the remaining half is firmly bound and can be removed only by more energetic means. Normal Cu salt,  $RCu_2H_2O$  ( $R$  = quinolonic acid), from the acid or its neutral Na and K salts and  $(AcO)_2Cu$ . If free alkali is present there form in succession an indefinite basic salt, the normal salt and a  $CuK$  salt. The normal salt is light blue, microcryst., browns at 270°, retains  $H_2O$  at 130°, insol. in  $H_2O$ ,  $RtOH$ ,  $Bt_2O$ , slightly sol. in  $AcOH$ , moderately in 2 M  $NaOH$ . Action of concd.  $NaOH$  gives  $RCu(NH_3)_2H_2O$ , deep blue, loses 2  $H_2O$  at 100°. Acid Cu salt,  $CuR_2H_2O$ , best made by boiling the normal salt with  $HNO_3$  (d. 1.2), sea-blue crystals or light blue powder, insol. in  $RtOH$  and  $Rt_2O$ , slightly sol. in  $H_2O$ , dissolves slowly in 2 M  $NaOH$  or concd.  $NaHO$ , easily in  $NaOH$ , decomps. 207°.  $CuR_2Na_2H_2O$ , from the acid salt and 0.1 M  $NaOH$ , deep violet crystals, easily sol. in  $H_2O$ , decomps. 205°. The Cu is not ppt'd. by boiling with alkalies or  $KI$ . Boiling with  $K_4Fe(CN)_6$  and  $AcOH$  gives a ppt. It is also ppt'd. by  $H_2S$ , loses 3  $H_2O$  at 100°, 6  $H_2O$  at 130° with decomps.  $CuR_2K_2H_2O$  resembles the Na salt.  $CuR_2(NH_3)_2H_2O$  from the acid Cu salt and concd.  $NaOH$ , light blue crystals, difficultly sol. in cold  $H_2O$ , easily in hot, insol. in  $RtOH$ , decomps. at 200°.

ALFRED HOFFMAN

Gravimetric determination of aluminum by the cyanate method. (Separation from manganese and zinc.) A. I. KAL'PUD, *Zhur. Neorg. Khim.* No. 133, 1, 815 (1958).  
Dissolve Al<sup>+++</sup> from Mn<sup>++</sup> and Zn<sup>++</sup> in the neutral with 2 cc. of 2 N NH<sub>4</sub>Cl and 0.1-0.3 g. of KCNS. Boil, filter and wash the Al(OH)<sub>3</sub> ppt. with hot water. To sep. Al<sup>+++</sup> from Zn<sup>++</sup>, add to 100 cc. of soln. (contg. 5.30 mg. of Al and 5.150 mg. of Zn) 5 cc. of 2 N NaCN solution + 0.3 g. of KCNS. Boil and filter off Al(OH)<sub>3</sub>. W. T. H.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CLASSIFICATION

Influence of the vicinity of amino-groups on the formation of salts of  $\alpha$ -dioxime-oxamide-diazimes. J. V. Dussoix and A. Okic. (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1932, 4, 389-396). Radical addition of an aq. solution of 3 mols. of oxamidodiazime (II),  $[\text{NH}_2\text{C}(\text{N}\cdot\text{OH})\text{I}]_2$ , (designated  $\text{OxH}_2$ ), m.p. 104° (lit. 105° and 100°), to a solution of 1 mol. of  $\text{CuSO}_4$  in aq.  $\text{NH}_3$  gives the salt  $\text{Cu}(\text{OxH}_2)_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (II), decomps. about 200°, which is completely sol. only in 4 mols. of HCl (0.1*N*), and is thereby converted (excessively) into the tetrammine salt (III);  $\text{Cu}(\text{OxH}_2)_2\text{Cl}_2$ , decomps. explosively at about 145° [corresponding nitrate (IV), decomps. explosively;

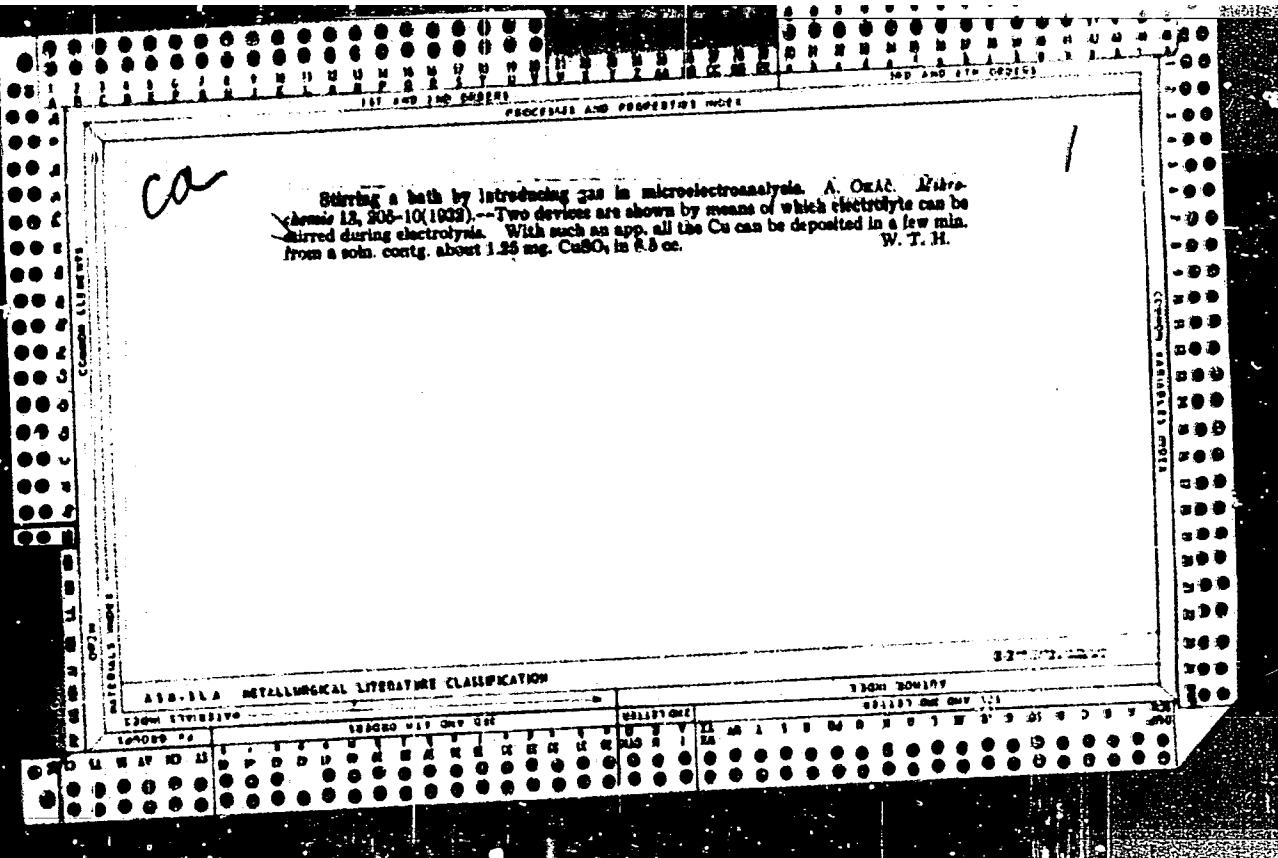
at about 128°], which is also prepared from (I) (3 mols.) and  $\text{CuCl}_2$  (1 mol.) in dil. HCl. The conversion of (II) into (III) is considered to occur by way of an unstable intermediate formed by addition of 4HCl to the NH<sub>2</sub> groups of (II). Aq. solutions of (I) (3 mols.) and  $\text{CuSO}_4$  (1 mol.) afford a complex,  $\text{Cu}_2(\text{OxH}_2)_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , decomps. about 158° (slight explosion). (II) and an excess of  $\text{CuCl}_2$  give the salt  $\text{Cu}(\text{OxH}_2)_2\text{Cl}_2$  (V), decomps. explosively about 169°, also formed in small amount when (II) is dissolved in 0.1*N*-HCl (above), and converted by  $\text{AgNO}_3$  into (IV):  $2\text{Cu}(\text{OxH}_2)_2\text{Cl}_2 + 4\text{AgNO}_3 \rightarrow 4\text{AgCl} + \text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{Cu}(\text{OxH}_2)_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$ . Addition of aq.  $\text{NH}_3$  to an aq. solution of (V) yields a complex,  $3\text{CuOx}_2\text{Cu}(\text{OxH}_2)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , decomps. about 190° (slight explosion), also formed from an equimolar mixture of (I) and  $\text{CuCl}_2$  (or  $\text{CuSO}_4$ ) in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and aq.  $\text{NH}_3$ , in which the  $\text{NO}-\text{Cu}-\text{ON}$  group probably occurs. The proximity of the NH<sub>2</sub> to the N-OH groups should suppress the basic function of the latter, thereby causing them to react as acids; it should, therefore, be possible to prepare complexes

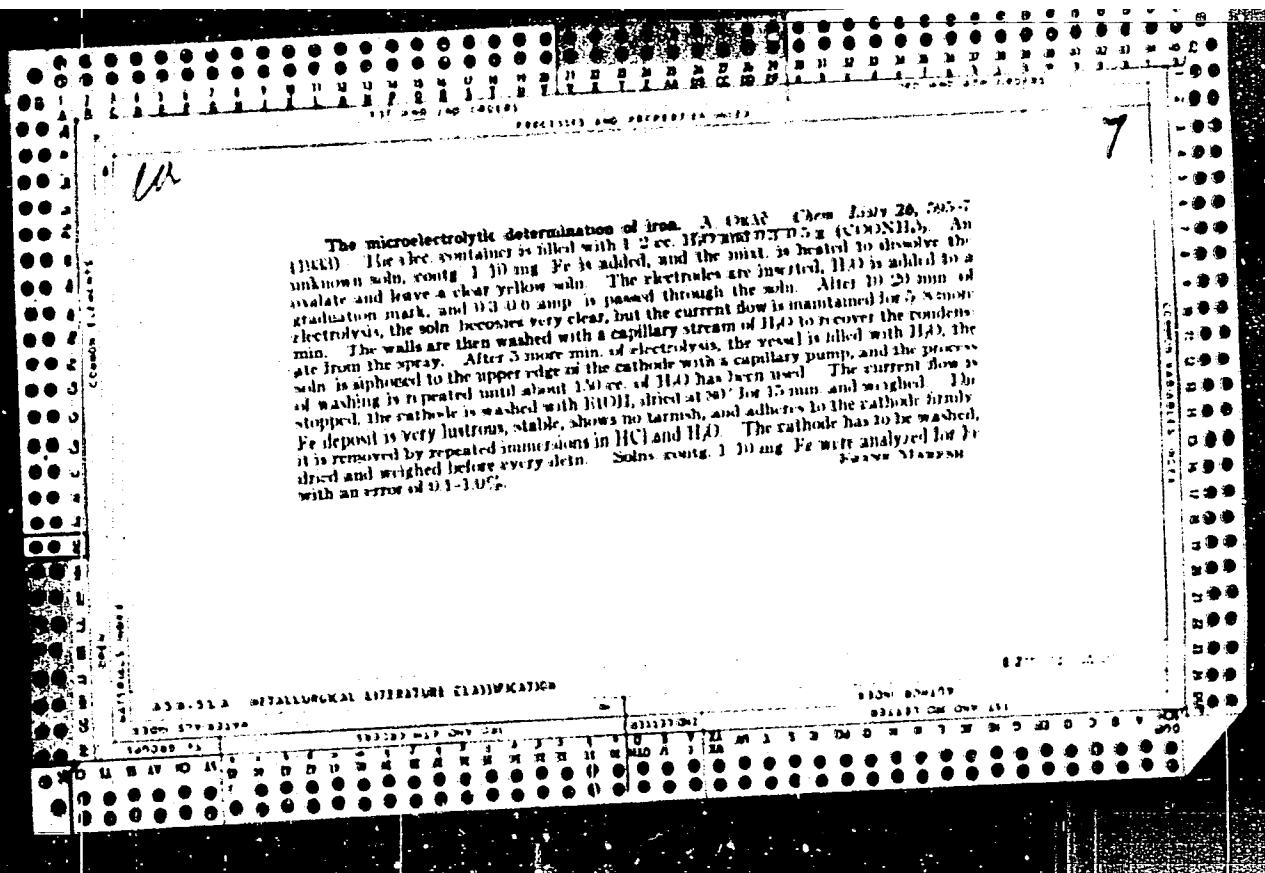
## AEROSOL METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

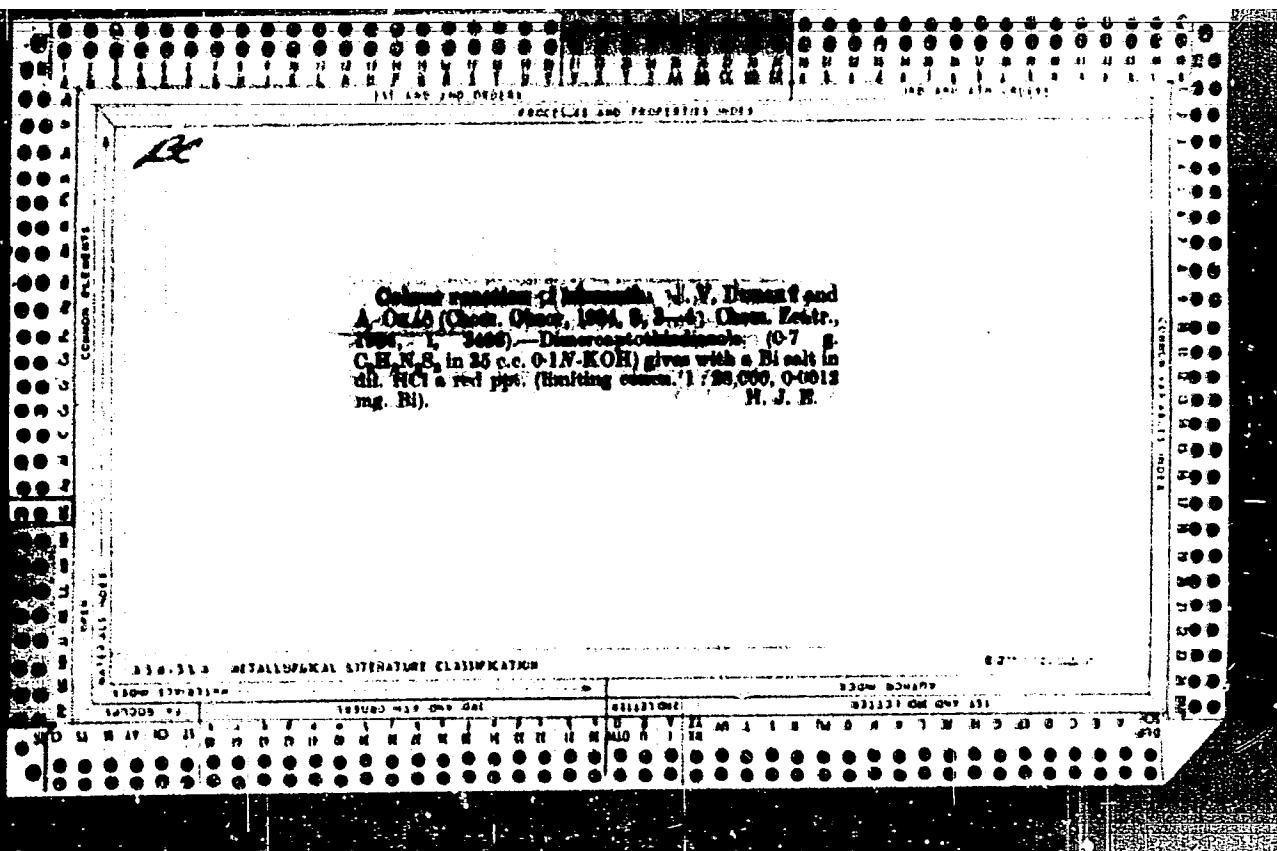
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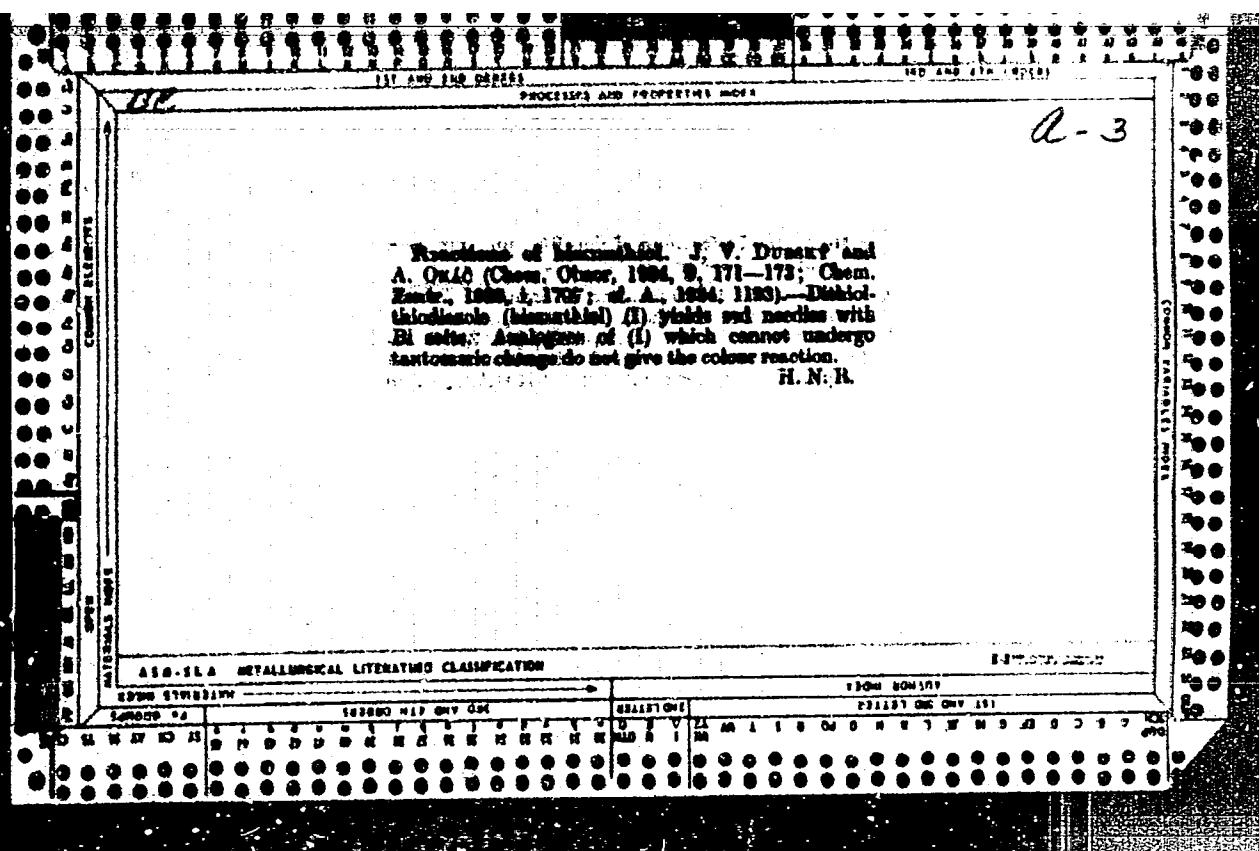
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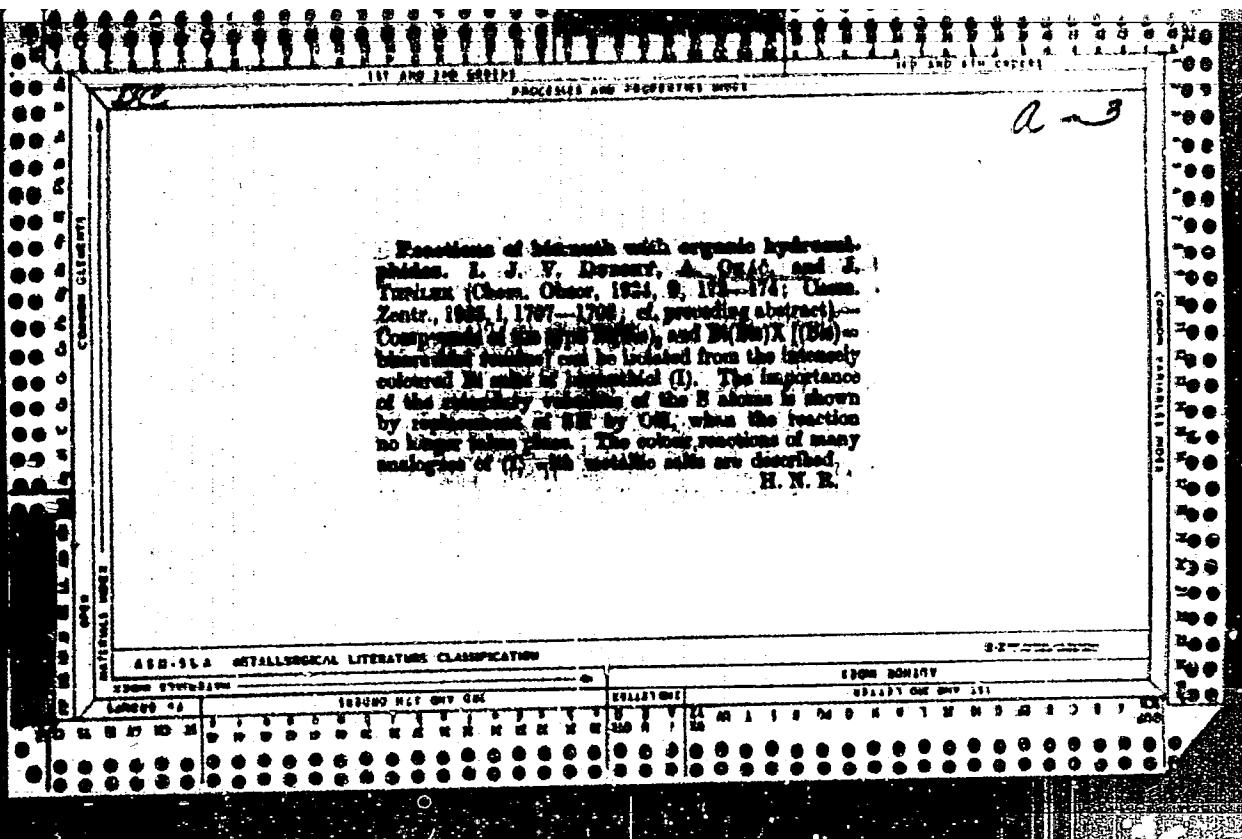
containing the group  $\text{O} < \text{NH} > \text{NO} <$ .  
The salt  $\text{K}_2\text{MnO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (Tsvetkov and Burenjans,  
A., 1953, J. 1953) is converted by conc. HCl (4 mole/l.)  
into the salt  $\text{KMnO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , melting, about  $210^\circ$ ; the  
anhydride ( $+4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), melting, about  $210^\circ$ , is similarly  
prepared.  
H. B.











CA

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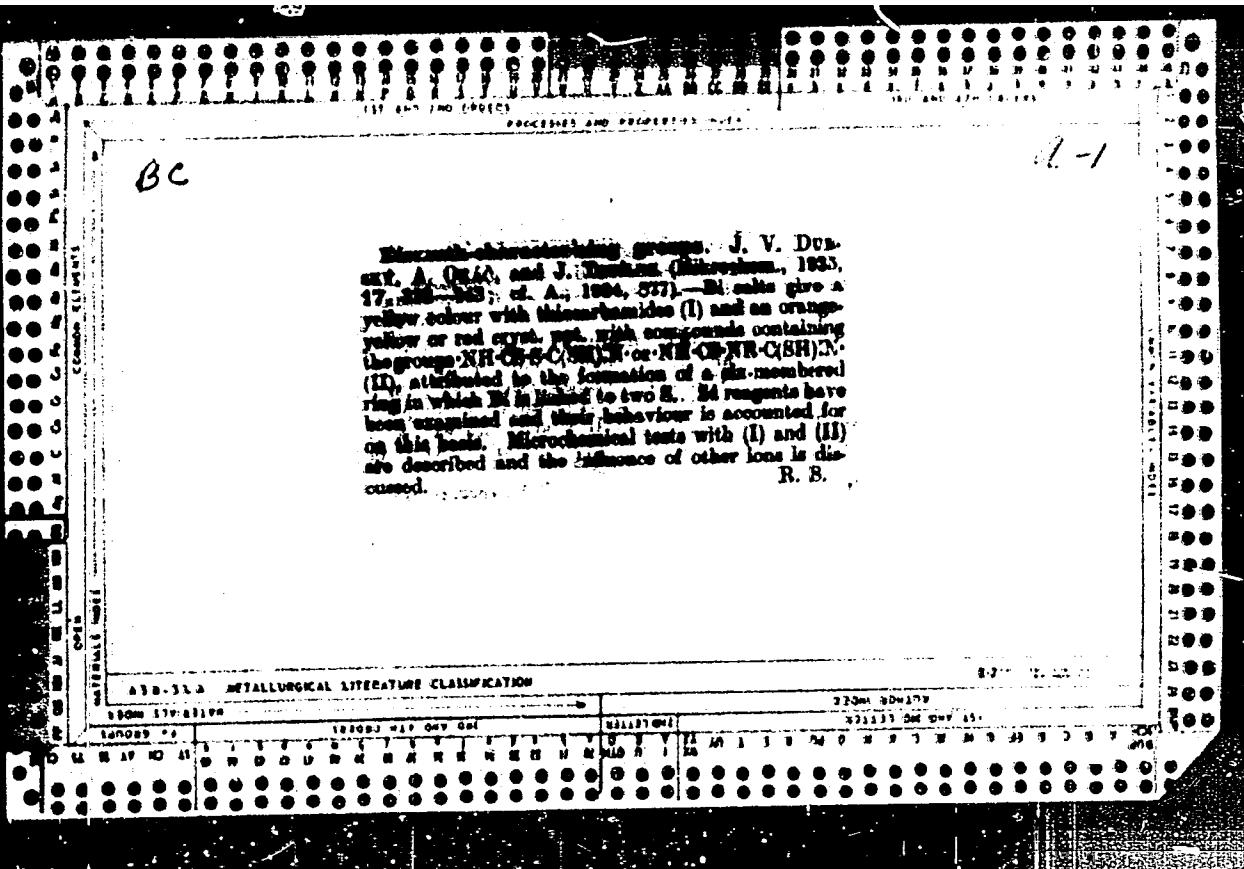
The preparation of 4-phenyl-1,4-thiazane. -*Arch. Chem. (Amer. Inst.)*, 23(1951). — The mixt.  $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{NCl}$  (14.5 g.), aniline (16.5 g.), anhyd.  $\text{Ac}_2\text{O}$  (9.8 g.), and anhyd.  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  in 150 cc. abs.  $\text{KOH}$  was refluxed in a water bath for 4 hrs. The excess of  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  was ppt'd.  $\text{NaCl}$  was removed, the  $\text{KOH}$  was evapd., and the oily fraction washed thoroughly with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . The clear oil was taken up in ether, shaken with dil.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , neutralized, and rato'd. with ether. After the ether was evapd. the oil was free of the garlic odor of residual  $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{NCl}$ . After the several rectifications the 4-phenyl-1,4-thiazane b.p. 203-4°. Qual. methods for identifying the liquid were not successful. Although its structure is somewhat analogous to that of  $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{NCl}$ , the substance is not toxic.

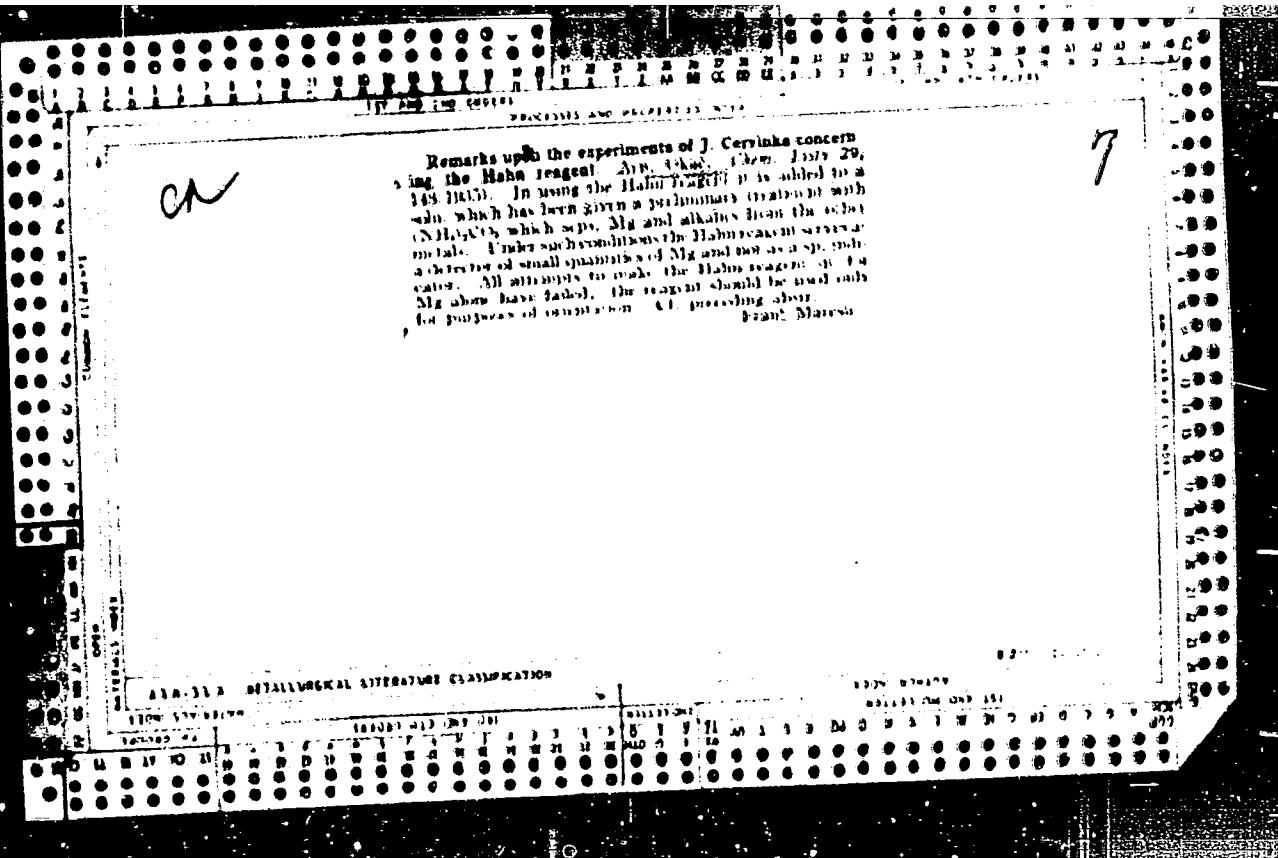
Frank Marsh

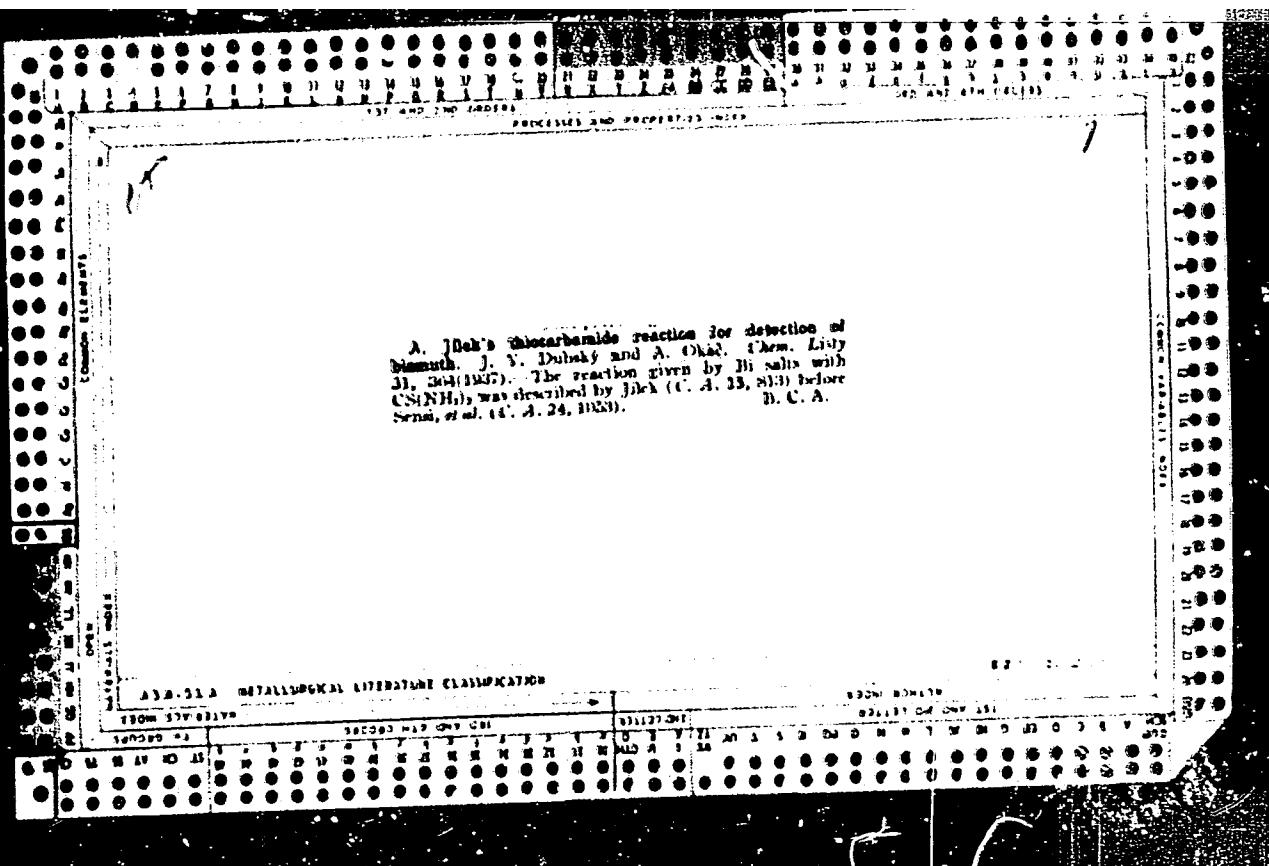
410-510 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

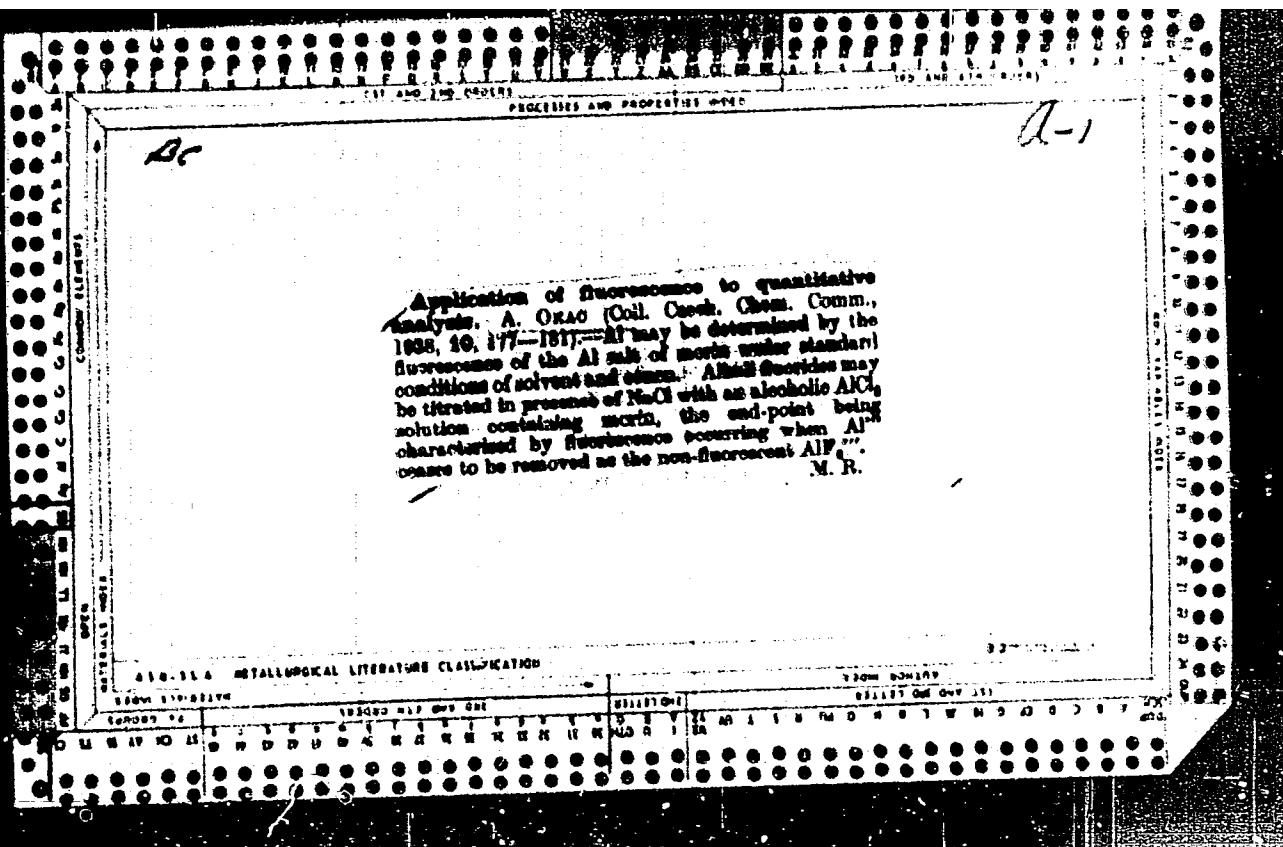
*Co*

The cause of red precipitates of bis(bismuth salts) of bis-thiocarbamides. J. V. Dubsky and Arno Okle. Chem. Obrz 19, K3-4, 107-8 and 123-3; in "Bügler T2K/1003"; cf. C. A. 20, 23719. According to the compn. of red ppt. of Bi salts of dimercaptodiimidazole (bismuthol), the cause of this characteristic reaction is the 6-membered complex valence cycle II in which the metal is bound in a given manner on both atoms of S. This theory is verified by the prepns. of some org. hydrosulfides and by study of their reacting properties. It has been found that the reaction is pos. in all compds. which can form the valence cycle II (dithiocarbazole, pentacyanoc acid, trithiocarboxamic acid) and neg. in all compds. unable to form such a cycle (mono-methylether of dimercaptodiimidazole, iminomercapto-thiocarbazole, diaminothiodiazole, monomethyl-, and dimethylether of dithiocarbazole, diallyldithiocarbazole, imino-thiocarbazole, hydroxanthane, N-cyanamidothiocarbamate, thikourene). The majority of these last-mentioned compds., as far as they possess thiocarboxyl groups, react with the Bi salts as thikourea, forming yellow solns. or ppts.. J. Kudera









The colorimetric and the spectrophotometric determination of traces of Niemethy. Argent. (1946). *Chem. Lett.* 22, 27 (1946). Modifying the Gérard-Perrin procedure D evap. the H sample usually a ppt. of a filter

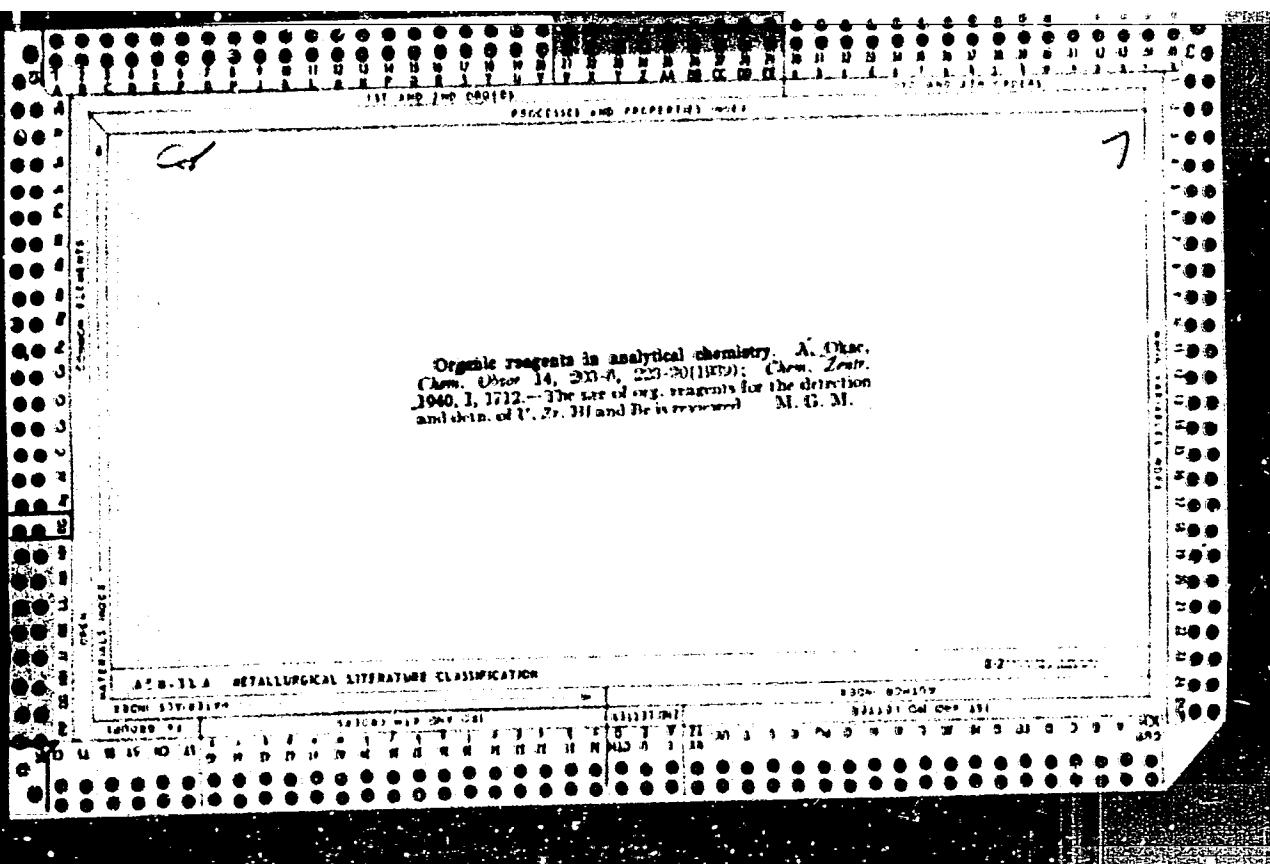
To dryness with concd.  $HNO_3$ . He dissolves the residue in 3 cc. of a 30%  $HNO_3$  soln., places the soln. in a colorimeter cup, brings the soln. to a boil, cools the soln., adds 5 cc. of soln. (D) and 1 drop of soln. (H), shakes the mixt. with 1 cc. of cyclohexanone, and compares the red color in the hexanone layer with a colorimetric scale prep'd. in the same manner with known quantities of  $Bi(NiO)_3$ . Soln. I contains  $HgCl_2 \cdot Na_2O_4$  100 g.,  $NiSO_4$  2 g. and  $HgCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$  2.5 g. in 500 cc. H<sub>2</sub>O. Soln. II contains quinine sulfate 1 g. and  $HgSO_4$  4 g. in 50 cc. H<sub>2</sub>O; cinchonine may replace the quinine. The colorimetric procedure detects 1-25 g. of Bi. The spectrophotometric detects quantities greater than 25 g. The preliminary steps of the H and a strict adherence to the preceding procedure are necessary to produce a clear red color of quinine hydrobromate in cyclohexanone. The appearance of a yellow color which interferes with Bi detection is not due to the oxidation of I by ferric salts as the latter are removed completely from soln. by the  $HgCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ ; it may be due to the formation of quinine salin compounds and can be prevented by using small quantities of quinine sulfate. The red soln. of quinine hydrobromate in hexanone was stable for 3 days exposed to air and to light. In cyclohexanone Cu salts give a yellow color to the soln. and diminish the intensity of the red color due to Bi. Both I and II interfere with the detection of Bi by this

method; Ag, Hg, Cd, As, Cu, Cr, Fe, Sn, Al, Zn, Mn and Cu do not affect the reactions in this way.

#### A30-31-1 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ITEM 377001222

ITEM 377001223



SECRET

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HB

The oxidation of tissues by means of perchloric acid  
Andr. Skar. Chem. Zisty 34, 3-6(1930). Because of a  
slow reaction velocity in late stages of oxidation the min-  
eral acids do not oxidize org. substances completely.  
After a study of the Kabane procedures, O. acids HClO<sub>4</sub>  
to the reacting mixt. after the action of the HNO<sub>3</sub> has de-  
come retarded. Into a long-neck vessel place 10 g. of  
tissue, add 3 cc. of concd. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and 10-15 cc. of HNO<sub>3</sub>  
(sp. gr. 1.43) and let stand overnight at room temp., to  
diminish the formation of foam. In the morning heat the  
vessel over a wire screen during the decompos., evap.,  
and concn. until the H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> begins to act by turning the  
sol. brown. At this moment add drops of a hot HClO<sub>4</sub>,  
(2 vols.) and HNO<sub>3</sub> (1 vol.) mixt. until the soln. becomes  
clear and yellow. Usually 10-15 cc. of the HClO<sub>4</sub>, HNO<sub>3</sub>  
are sufficient. Continue the heating of the mixt. until  
fumes of SO<sub>2</sub> appear. At this point all of the org. material  
should be oxidized completely. The HClO<sub>4</sub>, HNO<sub>3</sub> mixt.  
should be at the same temp. as the tissue and acids; every  
drop of HClO<sub>4</sub> reacts immediately and completely, pre-  
venting the accumulation of any excess of HClO<sub>4</sub>.  
Frank Marsh

## APPENDIX METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ORGANIC REACTIONS IN THE ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY OF PALLADIUM, MOLYBDENUM,  
TUNGSTEN, VANADIUM, AND TITANIUM, A. OKAL. (C. EM. ONZOR, 1941, 16, 34-42  
Chem. Zentr., 1941, 112 (II), 1083) - A review.

CA

Some reactions of hafnium. A. Okai. *J. Chem. Ind.* 39, 61-3 (1945).—Of the reagents: fumigalic acid (I), aurin tricarboxylic acid, carmine acid, galloyatinine, benzotaurinic acid,  $\beta$ -dimethylaminoazobenzeneaurinic acid, cochicine acid, alizarin, and 1-nitroso-3-naphthol, only I gave different shades of coloration with Hf, Zr, and Th. Addn. of a soln. of I to the solns. of the 3 elements followed by acidification with 2 drops of HCl produced a red-violet coloration in the solns. of Zr and Th. Addn. of more HCl changed the color of the Hf soln. to yellow, whereas Zr retained its red color. M. Hudlický

ca

The conversion of N-salicylidene zeline salts to salicylides  
zeline salts in ammoniacal medium. J. V. Dubsky, J.  
Olešník, and J. Pech. *Chem. Listy* 40, 210-11 (1946).—By  
the action of aq. NH<sub>3</sub>, the Cu and Ni salts of  $\alpha$ -JOC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>-  
C(=O)-NH<sub>2</sub> are transformed to the salts of  $\alpha$ -JOC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>-  
C(=O)NH. The change is complete and is accelerated by  
heat. Fe<sup>++</sup>, Fe<sup>+++</sup>, and Cr give similar salts.

M. Huddart

1957

Coordination salts of bivalent silver. A. Okkai and Z. Verte. Chem. Lett. 40, 211-13(1946).—The salts of Barbier (C.A. 38, 22011) were duplicated. Ag  $\alpha$ -picolinate was prep'd. and oxidized with 3%  $K_2S_2O_8$  to give a compd.  $C_{11}H_{11}N_2O_2Ag$ . The salt has strong oxidizing action on HBr,  $H_2O_2$ , benzidine,  $Pb_2N_3$ ,  $SuCl_2$ , and  $NiCl_2$ . The  $Co^{III}$  salt was also prep'd. M. Hudlicky

*RJ*

A color test for alkaline earths. A. Okac and J. Pech. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.*, 13, 400-6 (1948) (in English).—Basic solns. of alk. earth ions react with a soln. aq. or 1% ethereal soln. of pyrogallol carboxylic acid (3,2,4-trihydroxybenzoic acid) (I) to give (2,2,4-trihydroxybenzoic acid) (I) to give a bluish color or blue ppt. To detect Ca in the presence of such ions as  $Mg^{++}$ ,  $Pb^{++}$ ,  $Al^{+++}$ ,  $Zn^{++}$ ,  $Li^{+}$ , or  $Tl^{+}$  add 1 ml. of 2*N* NaOH to the neutral soln., remove any ppt., and add an equal vol. of I soln. A micro test can be made with much smaller quantities. The presence of strong reducing agents, such as  $S^{2-}$ , and of anions, such as  $PO_4^{3-}$ ,  $F^-$ ,  $C_2O_4^{2-}$ , and  $CO_3^{2-}$ , interfere. The reaction is also sensitive for  $Ba^{++}$  and  $Sr^{++}$ . The test is not obtained with aq. suspensions of  $BaSO_4$ ; it is weak with  $SrSO_4$  suspensions but a pos. test is obtained with  $CaCO_3$  and water. The test is useful for detg.  $Ca^{++}$  in drinking water. In this case, add 1-2 ml. of 2*N* NaOH, 1 ml. of gum arabic soln., dil. to 20 ml., and add the aq. soln. of I. In measuring the depth of color in a photometer, an S37 filter should be used. J. L. Whidden

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## ASSISTANT METALOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

6

A critical study of the quadrivalence of nickel. A.  
Okáč and M. Polster. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem.*  
*Commun.*, 13, 701-711 (1948) (in English). The red salts  
obtained by oxidation of the Ni salt of dimethylglycine  
were considered to contain an internal complex oxy salt  
of quadrivalent Ni, to which Prigl (cf. U.S. 18, 2643)  
gave the formula  $\text{H}(\text{CH}_2\text{CNO})_2\text{NiO}$ . In repeating the  
expt., by which this conclusion was established, O.  
and P. obtained differences in results which did not  
support the existence of this substance in the red salts.  
The red ppt. formed by cautious neutralization of alk.  
soln. with HCl was given only when  $\text{PbO}_2$  was used for  
oxidation, and  $\text{PbO}_2$  was an essential constituent of the ppt.  
Expt. on the isolation of an oxidation product of dimethyl-  
glycine and a hydrolysis of a reduction product of  
dimethylglycine failed, even though the qual. course of  
the reactions in alk. soln. indicated the formation of such  
products. R. B. Dunbar

The oxidation of the nickel salt of dimethylglyoxime.  
A. Okie and M. Polster. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.* 13, 572-81 (1948) (in English); cf. preceding

abstr.—In strongly alk. solns. the oxidation of the Ni salt of dimethylglyoxime (DII) to red soln. set in slowly even without the addn. of oxidizing agents. This was accelerated by heating or addn. of oxidizing agents.  $\text{DNa}_2\text{NiI}_2\text{O}$  was primarily formed, and was isolated as white needles, violently decomposing on heating, insol. in org. solvents, gave DII with mineral acids, and was very sol. in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , giving strongly alk. solns. Solns. of  $\text{DNa}_2\text{NiI}_2\text{O}$  in alkali gave at first  $\text{Ni}(\text{DII})_2$  on addn. of Ni, but a colored soln. quickly formed gradually developing to a dark-red color. Again it was precipitated by heating or addn. of oxidizing agents. A cryst. red-brown substance was isolated,  $\text{DNa}_2\text{NiOII}\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , stable only in strongly alk. soln. On hydrolysis it gave  $\text{Ni}(\text{DII})_2$  and liberated half of its Ni. The oxidation, then, occurs on the oxime group rather than on the Ni. R. V. Dahm

CA

7

Pyrogallolcarboxylic acid as a reagent for determining calcium. A. Okac and J. Pech. *Chem. Listy* 42, 161-3 (1948); cf. *C.A.* 43, 3337s.—A satd. aq. soln. of 2,3,4-pyrogallol-1-carboxylic acid gives a blue-violet coloration with  $Ba^{++}$ ,  $Se^{++}$ , and  $Ca^{++}$ . The reagent can be used for detecting  $Ca^{++}$  in the presence of  $Ba^{++}$  and  $Se^{++}$ , if the soln. is treated with a slight excess of 9 N  $H_2SO_4$ , boiled, cooled, and filtered before adding the org. reagent. The test can be used for the colorimetric determin. of Ca in drinking water. M. Jusilicky

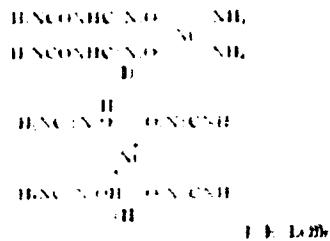
A sensitive reaction of cobalt and copper with antipyrine. A. Okká and J. Čížkovský. *Chem. Listy* 43, 18 (1949).—To a neutral soln. to in treated add 3 drops  $\text{N HCl}$ , 2 drops  $\text{CHCl}_3$ , 1 drop 2%  $\text{KSCN}$ , and 1 drop of 1% aq. soln. of antipyrine. In the presence of  $\text{Co}^{2+}$  a blue, with  $\text{Cu}$  violet to brown-violet coloration.  
M. Blašek

B4  
C  
1301. *Improvements of procedures for separation of cations.*  
A. Okap and M. Bandek (*Publ. Fac. Sci. Univ. Masaryk*, 1980, No. 3, 9-22).—Separation of Ni<sup>2+</sup>, Co<sup>2+</sup>, Cu<sup>2+</sup>, Mn<sup>2+</sup>, Zn<sup>2+</sup>, and Cd<sup>2+</sup> from Fe<sup>3+</sup>, Al<sup>3+</sup>, or Cr<sup>3+</sup> by pptn. with excess of eq. NH<sub>3</sub> in presence of NH<sub>4</sub>Cl is incomplete, owing to co-precip., ascribed in the case of Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub> to adsorption of [M<sup>n</sup>(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>6</sub>]<sup>n-</sup> of Al(OH)<sub>3</sub> to formation of insol. aluminum, and of Cr(OH)<sub>3</sub> to a combination of factors. In general, Ni<sup>2+</sup>, Co<sup>2+</sup>, and Mn<sup>2+</sup> are bound more tenaciously than are the other bivalent ions, and the stability of the co-precipitates rises in the series Fe < Al < Cr. The qual. analysis of solutions which may contain the above ions is best effected by means of selective spot tests, followed by separation procedures appropriate to the particular combination of cations so found. R. Truscott.

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Composition of the nickel salt of oxalene diurethane dioxide. A. Okai and J. Gruber (Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation, California Technical Center, Germany), 13, 2030 (1959), in English. The Ni salt described by Frigl and Christmann-Krommald (C.I. 49, 183) is not in fact I but II, which explains why it does not lose NH<sub>3</sub> when heated at 110-130°. The difference in percentage error is well within the experimental error. Diurethane dioxide, [NH<sub>2</sub>CONHCO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NOH]<sub>n</sub>, is hydrolyzed to urea and oxalene diurethane dioxide, [NH<sub>2</sub>C(=O)CONHCO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NOH]<sub>n</sub>, which then reacts with Ni to give II.



I-E-Letter

CHAP. A.

Salt of *benzoxazine*. A. O'Me and M. Simkovic, U.S. Pat. No. 2,919,170 (in English) —The change of linkage from  $\text{O}-\text{O}$  to  $\text{O}-\text{N}$  alters considerably the properties of the salts, so that they have a constitution quite different from those of the corresponding dioximes. The Ni salt of AcC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> is soluble in H<sub>2</sub>O and is not easy to isolate. On heating, the salt slowly decomps. with a ppt. of the red salt of the dioxime and liberation of Ac<sub>2</sub>O. In general the salts of AcC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> were too unstable to prep. in pure form. Salts of  $\alpha$ -benzyl monoxime, Ni, X<sub>2</sub>N(OH)<sub>2</sub>X II (red), "yellow", gray ppt.; cobaltic salt, X<sub>2</sub>Co<sub>3</sub>, red brown ppt.; zincate salt, X<sub>2</sub>ZnOH, amorphous dark green ppt.; Ni salt of phenanthrenequinone monooxime, (X<sub>2</sub>N(OH)<sub>2</sub>X II), brown ppt., Ni salt of isomeric acetophenone, X<sub>2</sub>N(OH)<sub>2</sub>X II, yellow-green ppt., Ni salt of  $\alpha$ -benzil dioxime, (X<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>X II), ochre ppt. This may be assumed to have a metal-O linkage as it is quite different from the red salt of  $\alpha$ -benzal dioxime.

Alfred Hoffman

Gravimetric determination of nickel with oxalosuccinamide dianhydride. A. Okla. Chem. Listy 44, 23-4(1950).—  
A correction is suggested of the value 0.3900 listed in the  
Käster-Thiel Tables (C.A. 44, 4650) to 0.3904 for ruling.  
M. Hudlický

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Inorganic Chemistry. Complex Compounds.

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 17, 1958, No 57009

Author : Oknac, Aai Kolarik, Z.

Inst : Not given

Title : Potentiometric Study of Complex Salts of Kojic Acid in  
Aqueous Solutions.

Orig Pub : Chem. listy, 1957, 51, No. II, 2017-2022.

Abstract : Gradual constants K of a complex formation were determined by the Schwarzenbach method (Schwarzenbach, G., Holv. chim. acta, 1950, 33, 947) with the aid of potentiometric curves of neutralization of aqueous solutions of kojic acid (I) by the KOH solution, in the presence of various quantities of  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Al}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Cd}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ . The values of  $K_{\text{I}}$  with  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  and  $\text{Al}^{3+}$  were determined at the molar ratio  $\text{Fe(Al)} : \text{I} = 1:1; 1:2; 1:3$ , and for other

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Adsorption of bivalent metals during the precipitation of trivalent metals with ammonia. A. Chlád and M. Beník (Univ. Brno, Czech.), *Chem. Listy* 64, 300-8 (1980).— Adsorption of Co, Ni, Mn, Cu, Zn, and Cd by the pptns. of Fe, Al, and Cr hydroxides was followed capillary, in 3 pptns. The amts. of ions adsorbed after the 3rd pptn. are (in %) 20.7, 4.3, 17.7, 1.1, 1.3, 0 in  $\text{Fe(OH)}_3$ , 45.4, 33.1, 49.8, 0.8, 22.7, 0 in  $\text{Al(OH)}_3$ , and 60.9, 39.9, 58.1, 18.6, 38.0, and 12.9 in  $\text{Cr(OH)}_3$ . The expts. show that some of the methods for the soptn. of Al, Cr, Co, Ni, Mn, and Zn are not quant. even after several pptns. The contents of ions in the filtrate may decrease below the limits of observations.

M. Hudlický

1907